WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, June 17, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L13	L12 and (bladder or urinary).clm.	2	L13
L12	L11 and (EGFR)	30	L12
L11	(kDA or Dalton).clm.	5188	L11
L10	(urine and EGFR).clm.	5	L10
L9	L7 and (EGF or EGFR or epidermal).ab.	4	L9
L8	L7 and (EGF or EGFR or epidermal)	141	L8
L7	l3 and l6	298	L7
L6	(37 or 37000) same (kda or dalton)	1925	L6
L5	l3 and (37 or 37000)	5715	L5
L4	L3 and EGFR.ab.	9	L4
L3	((424/9.1)!.CCLS. |(435/7.1 |435/7.2 |435/7.21 |435/7.22 |435/7.23)!.CCLS. |(436/64)!.CCLS.)	10953	L3
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L2	((435/7.1 |435/7.2 |435/7.21 |435/7.22 |435/7.23 |435/436)!.CCLS.)	6374	L2
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	43	1506309	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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 NEWS 30  Apr 11  Display formats in DGENE enhanced
 NEWS 31  Apr 14  MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 32  Apr 17  Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 33  Jun 13  Indexing from 1947 to 1956 added to records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 34  Apr 21  New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in
                  WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
 NEWS 35  Apr 28  RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
 NEWS 36  May 05  Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names
                  added to PHAR
 NEWS 37  May 15  MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
 NEWS 38  May 15  Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
 NEWS 39  May 16  CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
 NEWS 40  May 19  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
 NEWS 41  May 19  RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and
                  right truncation
 NEWS 42  Jun 06  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
 NEWS 43  Jun 06  PASCAL enhanced with additional data

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:00:40 ON 17 JUN 2003

=> file .gary
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 12:00:45 ON 17 JUN 2003

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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 12:00:45 ON 17 JUN 2003
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=> s 37000
L1         320 37000

=> s l1 and antibod?
L2          53 L1 AND ANTIBOD?

=> s l2 and (EGFR or epidermal)
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L3 0 L2 AND (EGFR OR EPIDERMAL)

=> s l1 and (Da or Daltons)
L4 20 L1 AND (DA OR DALTONS)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 15 DUP REM L4 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-15

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:333791 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699056147
TITLE: Venom biochemical analysis as auxiliary tool to taxonomic distinction between Polybia (Myrapetra) paulista Ihering, 1896 and Polybia (Myrapetra) scutellaris (White, 1841), (Hymenoptera, Vespidae.
AUTHOR(S): Palma, Mario Sergio (1); Gobbi, Nivar; Manzoli-Palma, Maria De Fatima
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Biol., Centro Estudos Insetos Sociais, Inst. Biociencias, UNESP - 13500 Rio Claro, SP Brazil
SOURCE: Revista Brasileira de Biologia, (1996) Vol. 56, No. 2, pp. 245-248.
ISSN: 0034-7108.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Portuguese; English
AB P. paulista and P. scutellaris presented respectively, 30 and 15 mu-g of proteins per sac of venom. The high performance gel permeation chromatography analysis of venoms revealed the presence of four peaks of proteins common to both species (MW 65000, 50000, 47500 and 27000 **Daltons**); four other peaks of MW 43000, **37000**, 33000 and 31000 were in P. paulista venom. Peaks of MW 21500 and 1800 were present in the venom of P. scutellaris. The activity of some enzymes from crude venoms were assayed and revealed that P. paulista presented higher content of phospholipase A-2, hyaluronidase acid phosphatase and lipase activities than P. scutellaris. These results are sufficiently different to be used as auxiliary tools for taxonomically separating P. paulista and P. scutellaris.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 15 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:152590 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: QH148
TITLE: ROSAT POINTED OBSERVATIONS OF 4 X-RAY BRIGHT **DA** WHITE-DWARFS
AUTHOR: WOLFF B (Reprint); JORDAN S; BADE N; REIMERS D
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHRISTIAN ALBRECHTS UNIV KIEL, INST THEORET PHYS & STENWARTE, D-24098 KIEL, GERMANY (Reprint); HAMBURGER STERNWARTE, D-21029 HAMBURG, GERMANY; CHRISTIAN ALBRECHTS UNIV KIEL, STERNWARTE, D-24098 KIEL, GERMANY
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: GERMANY
SOURCE: ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS, (FEB 1995) Vol. 294, No. 1, pp. 183-189.
ISSN: 0004-6361.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 26
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB We present pointed observations of four hot **DA** white dwarfs with the ROSAT satellite. Measurements with the Position Sensitive Proportional Counter (PSPC) and the Wide Field Camera (WFC) were analyzed in the framework of pure hydrogen model atmospheres. The results fit well into the picture of previous studies that objects between about 20000 and

40000 K have almost pure hydrogen atmospheres, while at higher temperatures additional absorbers are present in general. Of particular interest are PG 0824+289, PG 1657+344, and PG 1658+441. The former is a close binary consisting of a **DA** white dwarf and a dwarf carbon star (dC). The effective temperature of **37000** K, derived from the ROSAT observations, is very close to the value determined from IUE spectra, which - unlike optical spectra - are not contaminated by the ''cool'' dC. Therefore we conclude that the **DA** component of the system has a pure hydrogen atmosphere. The magnetic **DA** PG 1658+441 has the highest mass (1.31 M(circle dot)) of all known single white dwarfs. Its X-ray fur can be explained by a pure hydrogen atmosphere. An optical spectrum of PG 1657+344 reveals that this object is one of the few **DA** white dwarfs with T-eff greater than or similar to 50000 K. In this case the analysis of the ROSAT data shows clear evidence for absorbing material besides hydrogen.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:457489 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497470489
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies for Streptomyces lividans and their use for immunomagnetic capture of spores from soil.
AUTHOR(S): Wipat, Anil; Wellington, Elizabeth M. H.; Saunders, Venetia A. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Sch. Biomolecular Sci., Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool L3 3AF UK
SOURCE: Microbiology (Reading), (1994) Vol. 140, No. 8, pp. 2067-2076.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monoclonal antibodies were produced to Streptomyces lividans spore surface antigens. One particular hybridoma cell line, 43H6, produced a monoclonal antibody that reacted exclusively with Streptomyces cluster group 21 in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Antibody 43H6 was found to be of subclass IgG1, kappa light chain. Western blot (immunoblot) analysis revealed that 43H6 recognized a major outer spore polypeptide of about **37000 Da.** The epitope was stably maintained in S. lividans spores over at least seven sporulation cycles on laboratory medium and for at least 14 weeks in sterile soil systems. The species group specificity of antibody 43H6 was exploited in the development of an immunocapture technique for the isolation of streptomycetes from soil. Magnetic beads coated with antibody 43H6 were mixed with soil samples seeded with S. lividans spores. Spore-bead complexes were recovered using magnets. Treatment of beads with blocking agents and the inclusion of detergents in the recovery system lessened non-specific binding of spores to beads and improved recovery. In buffer solutions decreasing the spore concentration increased the recovery values for a fixed bead concentration. At a spore concentration of 5 times 10-7 ml-1 the recovery was 4.3% whilst at 5 times 10-2 ml-1 it was 76% for a fixed bead concentration of 0.6 mg ml-1. Using a bead concentration of 2 mg per 10 g soil, approximately 30% of the target spore population of 10-6 c.f.u. was recovered from sterile soil and 4% from non-sterile soil. This method offers a rapid means of selectively recovering and concentrating Streptomyces spores from soil samples.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 15 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:531691 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: PC693
TITLE: MONOCLONAL-ANTIBODIES FOR STREPTOMYCES-LIVIDANS AND THEIR USE FOR IMMUNOMAGNETIC CAPTURE OF SPORES FROM SOIL
AUTHOR: WIPAT A; WELLINGTON E M H; SAUNDERS V A (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIV, SCH BIOMOLEC SCI, LIVERPOOL L3 3AF, MERSEYSIDE, ENGLAND (Reprint); LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIV, SCH BIOMOLEC SCI, LIVERPOOL L3 3AF, MERSEYSIDE, ENGLAND; UNIV WARWICK, DEPT BIOL SCI, COVENTRY CV4 7AL, W

MIDLANDS, ENGLAND
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ENGLAND
SOURCE: MICROBIOLOGY-UK, (AUG 1994) Vol. 140, Part 8, pp. 2067-2076.
ISSN: 1350-0872.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: 33

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Monoclonal antibodies were produced to Streptomyces lividans spore surface antigens. One particular hybridoma cell line, 43H6, produced a monoclonal antibody that reacted exclusively with Streptomyces cluster group 21 in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Antibody 43H6 was found to be of subclass IgG1, kappa light chain. Western blot (immunoblot) analysis revealed that 43H6 recognized a major outer spore polypeptide of about **37000 Da.** The epitope was stably maintained in S, lividans spores over at least seven sporulation cycles on laboratory medium and for at least 14 weeks in sterile soil systems. The species group specificity of antibody 43H6 was exploited in the development of an immunocapture technique for the isolation of streptomycetes from soil. Magnetic beads coated with antibody 43H6 were mixed with soil samples seeded with 5, lividans spores. Spore-bead complexes were recovered using magnets. Treatment of beads with blocking agents and the inclusion of detergents in the recovery system lessened non-specific binding of spores to beads and improved recovery. In buffer solutions decreasing the spore concentration increased the recovery values for a fixed bead concentration. At a spore concentration of 5 x 10(7) ml(-1) the recovery was 4.3% whilst at 5 x 10(2) ml(-1) it was 76% for a fixed bead concentration of 0.6 mg ml(-1). Using a bead concentration of 2 mg per 10 g soil, approximately 30% of the target spore population of 10(6) c.f.u. was recovered from sterile soil and 4% from non-sterile soil. This method offers a rapid means of selectively recovering and concentrating Streptomyces spares from soil samples.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 15 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94264673 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94264673 PubMed ID: 8205112
TITLE: An improved method for the purification of human erythropoietin with high in vivo activity from the urine of anemic patients.
AUTHOR: Inoue N; Wada M; Takeuchi M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Gumma, Japan.
SOURCE: BIOLOGICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN, (1994 Feb) 17 (2) 180-4.
Journal code: 9311984. ISSN: 0918-6158.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199407
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940721
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19940708

AB An improved method for the purification of human erythropoietin with high in vivo activity from urine was developed. This method involved ion-exchange, gel permeation, affinity chromatography, and reverse-phase chromatography but did not involve any stabilizing procedures. The purified human urinary erythropoietin showed a single broad band with a molecular weight between **37000** and 39000 **Da** on sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and had an in vivo specific activity of 160000 IU/mg comparable to that of human erythropoietin produced in recombinant Chinese hamster ovary cells. We found that omission of the phenol treatment and ethanol precipitation

which are usually used in the purification of human urinary erythropoietin greatly improved the biological activity of the final product. Phenol treatment followed by ethanol precipitation did not affect the amino acid composition but decreased the apparent molecular weight and N-acetylglucosamine content of human urinary erythropoietin. These findings suggest that phenol treatment followed by ethanol precipitation does not restore erythropoietin with high branched sugar chains which would have high in vivo specific activity as reported previously (M. Takeuchi, et al. (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 86, 7819-7822).

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:12243 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA93:12243
TITLE: EXTRACELLULAR VACCINIA VIRUS FORMATION AND CELL-TO-CELL VIRUS TRANSMISSION ARE PREVENTED BY DELETION OF THE GENE ENCODING THE **37000**-DALTON OUTER ENVELOPE PROTEIN.
AUTHOR(S): BLASCO R; MOSS B
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB. VIRAL DIS., NATL. INST. ALLERGY INFECTIOUS DIS., BETHESDA, MD. 20892.
SOURCE: J VIROL, (1991) 65 (11), 5910-5920.
CODEN: JOVIAM. ISSN: 0022-538X.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB There are two types of infectious vaccinia virus particles: intracellular naked virions and extracellular enveloped virions (EEV). To determine the biological role of the enveloped form of vaccinia virus, we produced and characterized a mutant that is defective in EEV formation. The strategy involved replacement by homologous recombination of the gene F13L, encoding a 37,000-**Da** protein (VP37) that is specific for the outer envelope of EEV, with a selectable antibiotic resistance marker, the Escherichia coli gpt gene. Initial experiments, however, suggested that such a mutation was lethal or prevented plaque formation. By employing a protocol consisting of high-multiplicity passages of intracellular virus from the transfected cells and then limiting dilution cloning, we succeeded in isolating the desired mutant, which was defective in production of plaques and extracellular virus but made normal amounts of intracellular naked virions. Electron microscopic examination indicated that the mutant virus particles, unlike wild type, were neither wrapped with Golgi-derived membranes nor associated with the cell surface. The absence of VP37 did not prevent the transport of the viral hemagglutinin to the plasma membrane but nevertheless abrogated both low-pH- and antibody-mediated cell fusion. These results indicate that VP37 is required for EEV formation and also plays a critical role in the local cell-to-cell transmission of vaccinia virus, perhaps via enveloped virions attached to or released from the cell membrane. By contrast, a mutated virus with a deletion of the K4L open reading frame, which is a homolog of the VP37 gene, was not defective in formation of plaques or EEV.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:55987 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA91:34268
TITLE: PROCESSING OF PSEUDOMONAS EXOTOXIN BY A CELLULAR PROTEASE RESULTS IN THE GENERATION OF A **37000-DA** TOXIN FRAGMENT THAT IS TRANSLOCATED TO THE CYTOSOL.
AUTHOR(S): OGATA M; CHAUDHARY V K; PASTAN I; FITZGERALD D J
CORPORATE SOURCE: LAB. MOL. BIOL., NATIONAL CANCER INST., NATIONAL INST. HEALTH, BETHESDA, MD. 20892.
SOURCE: J BIOL CHEM, (1990) 265 (33), 20678-20685.
CODEN: JBCHA3. ISSN: 0021-9258.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Pseudomonas exotoxin (PE) was incubated with cells and extracts analyzed for processed fragments. PE was proteolytically cleaved to produce a N-terminal 28-kDa and a C-terminal 37-kDa fragment, the latter being composed of a portion of domain II and all of domain III (the

ADP-ribosylating domain). Cleavage was evident at 10 min after toxin addition and endosome preparations contained the processed fragments. Initially, the two fragments were linked by a disulfide bond. Subsequently, the 37-kDa fragment was reduced and translocated to the cytosol where it inactivated protein synthesis. Cytosol from toxin-treated cells was greatly enriched in the 37-kDa fragment. The 37-kDa fragment appears to be essential for toxicity since mutant PE molecules that do not produce this fragment, or cannot deliver it to the cytosol, fail to kill cells.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:10308 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA89:10308
TITLE: ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE NERVE GROWTH FACTOR FROM THE VENOM OF THE MIDDLE ASIAN SNAKE ECHIS-MULTISQUAMATUS.
AUTHOR(S): KHAMIDOV D KH; YUKEL'SON L YA; SALIKHOV R S; KHAFIZOVA M G
CORPORATE SOURCE: INST. BIOCHEM., ACAD. SCI. UZB. SSR, TASHKENT, USSR.
SOURCE: BIOKHIMIYA, (1989) 54 (6), 987-991.
CODEN: BIOHAO. ISSN: 0320-9725.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The nerve growth factor (NGF) was isolated from the Echis multisquamatus venom by ultrafiltration on PM-10 filter, chromatography on TSK-55 gel, ion-exchange chromatography on CM-cellulose and gel filtration on Sephadex G-75. The protein exhibited a marked nerve growth activity within the concentration range of 10-15 ng/ml in cultures of chicken embryo spinal ganglia. The molecular mass of NGF is equal to 33000-**37000 Da** according to Sephadex G-75 gel filtration data; however, according to SDS electrophoresis data its Mr is 13000 **Da.** Isoelectrofocusing data suggest that the pI of the isolated factor lies in the region of 7.0-7.2; sugar content is 1-2%.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88265691 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1988265691
TITLE: Heparin modulates the secretion of a major excreted protein-like molecule by vascular smooth muscle cells.
AUTHOR: Cochran D.L.; Castellot Jr. J.J.; Robinson J.M.; Karnovsky M.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Periodontology, School of Dentistry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, United States
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, (1988) 967/2 (289-295).
ISSN: 0304-4165 CODEN: BBGSB3
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Previous work from our laboratory has shown that heparin specifically induces the release of a pair of proteins of approximately 35000 and **37000 Da** into the culture medium of vascular smooth muscle cells (SMC). In this report, we demonstrate that the previously identified **37000-Da** smooth muscle protein is composed of two protein species with very similar molecular weights based on migration patterns in SDS-polyacrylamide gels. The larger molecular weight species in this doublet has a similar molecular weight and shares antigenic determinants with major excreted protein (MEP), a lysosomal proteinase previously shown to be secreted by normal and transformed fibroblasts and epidermal cells. Antisera to MEP precipitated the higher molecular weight band from the doublet; preimmune serum was not reactive with the smooth muscle protein. Exposure of smooth muscle cells to heparin

resulted in decreased amounts of immunoprecipitable protein released into the medium. Thus, it now appears that three proteins in the 35000-38000 molecular weight range are modulated by heparin, and that the largest of the heparin-modulated vascular SMC) proteins has a similar molecular weight and is immunologically related to MEP. The release of MEP-like protein from SMC is decreased by heparin, while the remaining two heparin-modulated proteins are increased in the presence of heparin.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:167166 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA83:85607
TITLE: GENE ENCODING THE **37000**-DALTON MINOR SIGMA FACTOR OF BACILLUS-SUBTILIS RNA POLYMERASE ISOLATION NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES CHROMOSOMAL LOCUS AND CRYPTIC FUNCTION.
AUTHOR(S): DUNCAN M L; KALMAN S S; THOMAS S M; PRICE C W
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. FOOD SCI. AND TECHNOL., UNIV. CALIFORNIA, DAVIS, CALIF. 95616.
SOURCE: J BACTERIOL, (1987) 169 (2), 771-778.
CODEN: JOBAAY. ISSN: 0021-9193.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB We began an analysis of rpoF, the gene encoding the cryptic, 37,000-dalton minor sigma factor (sigma-37) of Bacillus subtilis RNA polymerase. Using antibody raised against sigma-37 holoenzyme to probe a λgt11 expression vector library, we isolated a 901-base-pair EcoRI fragment that expressed the COOH-terminal half of sigma-37 fused to lacZ. We used this fragment as a hybridization probe to isolate the entire rpoF gene and additional flanking sequences. Identity of the cloned gene was confirmed by the size and immunological reaction of its product expressed in Escherichia coli and, after DNA sequencing, by the homology of its predicted product (264 residues; 30,143 **daltons**) with other sigma factors. The DNA sequence also suggested that rpoF may lie in a gene cluster. Upstream of rpoF was an open reading frame that would encode a protein of 17,992 **daltons**; this frame overlapped the rpoF-coding sequence by 41 base pairs. Immediately following rpoF was a reading frame that would encode a protein of at least 20,000 **daltons**; expression of this region may be translationally coupled to that of rpoF. By plasmid integration and PBS1 transduction, we found the chromosomal locus of rpoF linked to ddl and dal at 40° on the B. subtilis map and near no known lesions affecting growth regulation or development. Further, an rpoF null mutation resulting from gene disruption had no effect on cell growth or sporulation in rich medium, suggesting that sigma-37 may partly control a regulon not directly involved in the sporulation process.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:379431 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA82:74407
TITLE: SIMILARITY BETWEEN GLYCERALDEHYDE-3-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE AND A **37000**-DALTON PROTEIN WHICH IS ABUNDANTLY EXPRESSED IN HUMAN LUNG CANCERS.
AUTHOR(S): OHKUBO M; NAKAMURA Y; TOKUNAGA K; SAKIYAMA S
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV. OF BIOCHEMISTRY, CHIBA CANCER CENT. RES. INST., 666-2, NITONA-CHO, CHIBA 280.
SOURCE: JPN J CANCER RES (GANN), (1986) 77 (6), 554-559.
CODEN: JJCREP. ISSN: 0910-5050.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Human lung cancers of all histological types contain a protein of 37,000 **daltons** (37K) as an abundant component. Partial sequence analysis of purified 37K revealed a strong homology with glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH, EC 1.2.1.12). Tryptic peptide mapping analysis showed that the pattern of 37K was very similar to those of GAPDHs both purified from lung tumor and obtained commercially. An antibody raised against 37K in a rabbit also reacted with authentic GAPDH. These results

suggest a possible involvement of GAPDH itself or a GAPDH-related protein in lung tumorigenesis.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:130479 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA81:40895
TITLE: EFFECTS OF ACTINOMYCIN D ANALOGS ON NUCLEOLAR PHOSPHOPROTEIN B-23 **37000 DALTONS** ISOELECTRIC POINT 5.1.
AUTHOR(S): YUNG B Y-M; BUSCH R K; BUSCH H; MAUGER A B; CHAN P-K
CORPORATE SOURCE: BAYLOR COLL. MED., DEP. PHARMACOL., HOUSTON, TEX. 77030, USA.
SOURCE: BIOCHEM PHARMACOL, (1985) 34 (22), 4059-4064.
CODEN: BCPCA6. ISSN: 0006-2952.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Localization of protein B23 in HeLa cells after treatment with actinomycin D and its analogs was studied using indirect immunofluorescence. Bright nucleolar fluorescence was observed in control HeLa cells. After treatment with actinomycin D (250 ng/ml) for 2 hr, a uniform nucleoplasmic fluorescence was observed. Similar results were obtained with the actinomyin analogs, actinomycin Z5 and actinomycin K2T. Only after a much longer incubation (24 hr) with actinomycin 4.4'-gly was nucleoplasmic fluorescence observed. Actinomycin D, actinomycin Z5, and actinomycin K2T inhibited [3H]uridine incorporation into the trichloroacetic acid insoluble fraction of HeLa cells with IC50 values of 9.5 ± 3.2, 59.1 ± 19.6 and 1423.3 ± 212.2 ng/ml respectively. No inhibition of [3H]uridine incorporation was observed using actinomycin 4.4'-gly (2000 ng/ml, 2-hr incubation). The order of potency for the loss of nucleolar fluorescence and the concurrent increase in nucleoplasmic fluorescence was actinomycin D > actinomycin Z5 > actinomycin K2T > actinomycin 4.4'-gly, which correlated with the order of their IC50 values for inhibition of [3H]uridine incorporation. Studies of the effects of actinomycin D and its analogs on RNA synthesis and localization of protein B23 indicated that there is a direct relationship between the B23 "translocation" from nucleolus to nucleoplasm and the inhibition of RNA synthesis. At 45-55% inhibition of RNA synthesis, both nuclear and nucleolar B23 immunofluorescence were observed. At 75-85% inhibition, only a uniform nucleoplasmic fluorescence was observed.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 85178700 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1985178700
TITLE: Purification and preliminary characterization of 2-monoacylglycerol acyltransferase from rat intestinal villus cells.
AUTHOR: Manganaro F.; Kuksis A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1L6, Canada
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, (1985) 63/5 (341-347).
CODEN: CJBBDU
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French
AB We have purified the monoacylglycerol acyltransferase from rat small intestinal mucosa to homogeneity by a combination of hydrophobic absorption, guanidine dissociation, and gel filtration. The purified enzyme gives a single band of **37000 daltons** on sodium dodecyl sulphate - polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The enzyme has a specific activity of about 5900 nmol/mg per hour and represents 0.12% of total cell protein, corresponding to about a 600-fold purification. The

enzyme does not acylate diacylglycerols to triacylglycerols, which is consistent with the separate physical existence of the mono- and di-acylglycerol acyltransferases. The enzyme acylates the 2-monoacylglycerols to yield an essentially racemic mixture of diacylglycerols. It does not acylate glycerol 3-phosphate.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82054122 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1982054122
TITLE: Mode of degradation of myofibrillar proteins by an endogenous protease, cathepsin L.
AUTHOR: Matsukura U.; Okitani A.; Nishimuro T.; Kato H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Agric. Chem., Fac. Agric., Univ. Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, (1981) 662/1 (41-47). CODEN: BBACAQ
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
AB The mode of degradation of myofibrils and their constituent proteins by cathepsin L (EC 3.4.22.15) of rabbit skeletal muscle was studied. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis showed that cathepsin L degraded myosin heavy chain, α-actinin, actin, troponin T and troponin I assembled in myofibrils and produced mainly fragments of 160000 and 30000 **daltons** in the acidic pH region. This degradation was most intense around pH 4. Degradation of myosin in the isolated state by cathepsin L resulted in the disappearance of the heavy chain and the decrease of light chains 1, 2 and 3, producing fragments of 160000, 92000, 83000 and 60000 **daltons.** The degradation of the heavy chain was most severe at pH 4.2. Cathepsin L degraded actin into fragments of 40000, **37000** and 30000 **daltons.** This action was most intense at pH 4.7. Tropomyosin was not degraded. Troponin T and troponin I were degraded into fragments of 30000 and 13000 **daltons** at pH 3.7-6.7, which were degraded further into smaller fragments. Troponin C was not degraded. α-Actinin was degraded into several fragments, the major one of which showed an M(r) of 80000. This degradation was most intense at pH 3.0-3.5.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 74129174 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1974129174
TITLE: The action of Factor Xa, thrombin and trypsin on human Factor II.
AUTHOR: Kisiel W.; Hanahan D.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biochem., Coll. Med., Univ. Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. 85724, United States
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, (1973) 329/2 (221-232). CODEN: BBACAQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
029 Clinical Biochemistry
025 Hematology
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English
AB The proteolytic action of human and bovine Factor Xa, bovine thrombin and bovine pancreatic trypsin on human Factor II at pH 7.5 and 25°C was monitored by sodium dodecylsulfate gel electrophoresis and thrombin assays. Purified human and bovine Factor Xa, and trypsin, were found to activate Factor II to thrombin. The conversion of Factor II to thrombin by either Factor Xa or trypsin was found to proceed through two thrombogenic intermediates. The reaction pathway appears to be sequential in that the Factor II (75000 **daltons**) is first cleaved to a 55000 dalton thrombogenic product (Intermediate 1) and a 25000 dalton non thrombogenic product (Fragment 1). Intermediate 1 is subsequently converted to an

inactive **37000** dalton thrombogenic protein (Intermediate 2) and a 16000 dalton protein (Fragment 2). Intermediate 2 is finally converted to an active **37000** dalton thrombin (α thrombin). Purified bovine thrombin readily converted Factor II to Intermediate 1 and Fragment 1, but possessed little capacity to catalyze subsequent cleavages to produce active thrombin. The ability of thrombin to cleave Factor II was entirely obviated in the presence of hirudin. Under the conditions of the incubation, the maximum thrombin yield obtainable by Factor Xa or trypsin activation was 50% when compared to the two stage potential thrombin.

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L6            0 USPATFULL EUROPATFULL PCTFULL

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=> s 37000 adj (Da or dalton)
MISSING OPERATOR 'ADJ (DA'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s 37000 (s) (Da or dalton)
L7           29 37000 (S) (DA OR DALTON)

=> s l7 and EGFR
L8            0 L7 AND EGFR

=> s l7 and (EGFR or "epidermal growth factor receptor" or HER1)
L9            1 L7 AND (EGFR OR "EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR" OR HER1)

=> d ibib abs kwic l9
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             REN, IC (ICM, ICS), ICA, ICI, CM, FA, GIS, PGC, CLMN, AB,
             ABDE, ABFR, DETD, DETDDE, DETDFR, CLMDE, CLMFR
MAXG ------- MAX plus GI
MAX.OS ----- MAX, OS only
MAXG.OS ---- MAX.OS plus GI
MAX.PS ----- MAX, PS only
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.OS ---- MAX, indented with text labels, OS only
IMAX.PS ---- MAX, indented with text labels, PS only

ALL -------- AN, ED, UP, EW, FS, TI, IN, PA, PAN, AG, AGN, OS, SO, DT,
             LA, DS, PIT, PI, OD, AI, PRAI, RLI, NTE, REP, REN, IC (ICM,
             ICS), ICA, ICI, CM, FA, GIS, PGC, CLMN, AB*,  DETD*, CLM*
             (* German or French text if English text is not available)
ALLG ------- ALL plus GI
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ALL.OS ----- ALL, OS only
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ALL.PS ----- ALL, PS only
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
IALLG ------ IALL plus GI
IALL.OS ---- ALL, indented with text labels, OS only
IALLG.OS --- IALL.OS plus GI
IALL.PS ---- ALL, indented with text labels, PS only

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             LA, DS, PIT, PI, OD, AI, PRAI, RLI, NTE, REP, REN, IC (ICM,
             ICS), ICA, ICI, CM, FA, GIS, PGC, CLMN, ABDE* , DETDDE*, CLMDE*
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BRIEF ------ AN, ED, UP, EW, FS, TI, IN, PA, PAN, AG, AGN, OS, SO, DT,
             LA, DS, PIT, PI, OD, AI, PRAI, RLI, NTE, REP, REN, IC (ICM,
             ICS), ICA, ICI, CM, FA, GIS, PGC, CLMN, AB*, MCLM*
             (* German or French text if English text is not available)
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IBRIEF ----- BRIEF, indented with text labels
IBRIEFG ---- IBRIEF plus GI
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BIB -------- AN, ED, UP, EW, FS, TI, TIDE, TIFR, IN, PA, PAN, AG, AGN,
             OS, SO, DT, LA, DS, PIT, PI, OD, AI, PRAI, RLI, NTE, REP, REN
BIB.OS ----- BIB, OS only
BIB.PS ----- BIB, PS only
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
IBIB.OS ---- BIB, indented with text labels, OS only
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STD -------- AN, ED, UP, EW, FS, TI, TIDE, TIFR, IN, PA, SO, DS, PIT, PI,
             OD, AI, PRAI, RLI, NTE, REP, REN, IC (ICM, ICS), ICA, ICI
STD.OS ----- STD, OS only
STD.PS ----- STD, PS only
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
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IND -------- ED, UP, EW, FS, IC (ICM, ICS), ICA, ICI
IND.OS ----- IND, OS only
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IND.PS ----- IND, PS only

TRI -------- TI, TIDE, TIFR, IC (ICM, ICS), ICA, ICI, CLMN, PGC, FA, GIS
TRI.OS ----- TRI, OS only
TRI.PS ----- TRI, PS only

TX --------- DETD, CLM
TX.OS ------ TX, OS only
TX.PS ------ TX, PS only
TXDE ------- DETDDE, CLMDE
TXDE.OS ---- TXDE, OS only
TXDE.PS ---- TXDE, PS only
TXFR ------- DETDFR, CLMFR
TXFR.OS ---- TXFR, OS only
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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 EUROPATFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 WILA

PATENT APPLICATION - PATENTANMELDUNG - DEMANDE DE BREVET

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1176200 EUROPATFULL EW 200205 FS OS
TITLE:	Use of polyeptides or their encoding nucleic acids for the diagnosis or treatment of skin diseases or wound healing and their use in indentifying pharmacologically acitve substances. Verwendung von Polypeptiden oder diese kodierende Nukleinsaeuren zur Diagnose oder Behandlung von Hauterkrankung oder Wundheilung sowie ihre Verwendung zur Indentifizierung von pharmakologisch aktiven Substanzen. Utilisation des polypeptides ou leurs acides nucleiques pour la diagnose ou traitement des maladies de la peau ou de la cicatrisation de blessures et leurs utilisations pour l'identification des substances pharmacologiquement actives.
INVENTOR(S):	Halle, Joern-Peter, Nonnenwaldstr. 8c, 82377 Penzberg, DE; Goppelt, Andreas, Blutenburgstr. 30, 80636 Muenchen, DE; Regenbogen, Johannes, Planegger Str. 1, 82152 Martinsried, DE; Werner, Sabine, Titlisstr. 37, 8032 Zuerich, CH; Wolf, Eckhard, Wilhelmshof 10, 85764 Oberschleissheim, DE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Switch Biotech Aktiengesellschaft, Fraunhoferstrasse 10, 82152 Martinsried, DE
PATENT ASSIGNEE NO:	3166290
AGENT:	Boesl, Raphael, Dr. rer. nat., Dipl.-Chem., Patent- und Rechtsanwaelte Bardehle . Pagenberg . Dost . Altenburg . Geissler . Isenbruck Galileiplatz 1, 81679 Muenchen, DE
AGENT NUMBER:	74943
OTHER SOURCE:	BEPA2002011 EP 1176200 A2 0108
SOURCE:	Wila-EPZ-2002-H05-T1a
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Anmeldung in Deutsch; Veroeffentlichung in Deutsch

DESIGNATED STATES: R AT; R BE; R CH; R CY; R DE; R DK; R ES; R FI; R FR; R GB; R GR; R IE; R IT; R LI; R LU; R MC; R NL; R PT; R SE; R TR; R AL; R LT; R LV; R MK; R RO; R SI

PATENT INFO.PUB.TYPE: EPA2 EUROPAEISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO	KIND	DATE
	EP 1176200	A2	20020130
'OFFENLEGUNGS' DATE:			20020130
APPLICATION INFO.:	EP 2001-112963		20010607
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 2000-10030149		20000620
	US 2000-222081		20000801

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